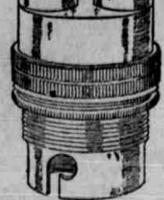


THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP SOCKET

Practically Eliminates Any Danger of Short Circuits and Blowing Out of Fuses.

This new electric lamp socket has separate inlets for its leading-in wires, a feature which practically eliminates



Electric Lamp Socket.

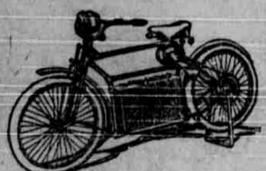
any danger of short circuits and consequent blowing of the fuse and possible fires.

NEW STYLE OF MOTORCYCLE

Dry Battery Concealed under Seat Eliminates Gatling Gun-Like Exhaust—Runs Easy.

Motorcyclists who object to the trouble of starting the gasoline-driven cycle, or to its gatling-gun-like exhaust, will welcome a new type of electric motorcycle which is being introduced, and which, it is claimed, will run from 75 to 100 miles on a single battery charge, start instantly on the turn of a switch, and run absolutely without noise.

The motor, which is located under the seat, drives the rear wheel by means of a chain and sprocket wheels, and is connected to the three-speed controller which provides for speeds of 4, 15 and 35 miles an hour, says the Popular Mechanics. The six-cell, 12-



Electric Motorcycle.

volt battery is suspended in the lower part of the frame, and any of the standard types may be used. The motorcycle has a 51 inch wheel base and weighs complete about two hundred pounds.

Gases Analyzed.

Sir J. J. Thomson says that by means of the positive electric rays the gases present in a vacuum tube can be chemically analyzed, and this analysis will show not only whether an element, say oxygen, is present, but also in what form it occurs, and whether there are allotropic modifications, such as ozone, present. In practice the rays are subjected simultaneously to the influence of electric and magnetic fields, and the deflections are recorded photographically. By this method much smaller quantities of matter can be detected than by the present chemical methods, and transient phases in the processes of chemical combination are revealed.

Searchlights in Battle.

One would suppose that powerful searchlights would illuminate fields of battle best by night. In order to discover and bring in the wounded, but experiments in France prove the contrary. They are of small benefit, because the slightest obstruction—such as a house or slight irregularity on the earth's surface—will create a great cone of shadow, within which nothing can be seen. The best device tried so far is the individual acetylene lamp, carried on the backs of or in the hands of the hospital corps when going over the field with their litters.

New Milking Machine.

Apparatus for milking cows by means of a partial vacuum have been used for a number of years. In a new form of milking machine just invented by a Swedish engineer pressure instead of suction is employed, so that the act of milking is similar to that of the hand operation. The device consists of a set of rubber-covered plates which are made to press the teats by means of suitable mechanism driven by a small electric motor.

Leg Exerciser.

A new electric appliance which has been patented has the object of giving exercise to the legs similar to that secured by walking. The purpose is to benefit patients who are confined to bed for any length of time. The feet of the patient are attached to the apparatus, the motor set in motion, and without any muscular effort the patient receives all the benefits of walking.

Alarm on Tea Kettle.

An electric alarm is the latest tea kettle adjunct in Germany. The steam from the spout when the water boils melts a lump of sugar which had held apart the poles of a tiny battery. Their contact rings a bell.

PROGRESS MADE IN ORIENT

Augustus D. Curtis Tells Electric Club of Advance Made in Electricity in Far East.

"The advanced stage of electricity seen in the orient was one of the greatest surprises I ever had, especially the progress noted in Japan. Even in remote places seldom reached by tourists we found electric plants with the most modern improvements, and, though the machinery was mostly American make or American type, the orientals had mastered all of the details of operation."

"This statement prefaced an address made by Augustus D. Curtis at the Electric club's first fall meeting, held at Chicago the other day. He recently returned from an oriental trip. "Being an electrician and interested in electricity," said Mr. Curtis, "it was only natural for me to investigate the progress made in these countries, and it is truly wonderful. In America electricians and illuminating engineers only recently have worked out the problem of indirect lighting—that is, the system of reflection from the lamp to the ceiling and then down—and imagine my surprise to find much of this lighting in the orient, especially in the larger cities of Japan."

QUITE USEFUL ON SILK HAT

Electric Iron Does Away With Necessity of Using Coat Sleeve or Pocket Handkerchief.

As Ed. Howe would say, what has become of the old-fashioned man who used to polish his silk hat on his coat sleeve or with a silk handkerchief? He may not be altogether extinct, but the Simplex French hat iron is surely working a revolution in the methods of keeping a "stovepipe" in order, says the Popular Electricity. The fan is nickel plated and has a wooden handle



Using the Electric Hat Iron.

and of course is electrically heated. The shape of the iron is suitable for reaching every part of the hat brim as well as the crown.

RECORD KEPT BY TELEPHONE

Phonograph so Arranged That Conversation Over Wire May Be Reproduced When Desired.

A reproach which has often been raised against the telephone is that it leaves no trace whatever of the conversation transmitted. Thus, a telephone conversation can never figure in a law suit. It is not surprising, therefore, that for some time past efforts have been made to devise an apparatus by means of which a permanent record can be kept of the words spoken over the telephone, and the phonograph has often been thought of in this connection. According to a note reproduced in La Nature from L'Electricista, Prof. P. Perrotti has just scored a success in this direction. The telephone receiver is composed of two loud speaking telephones; one of these is furnished with the usual mouthpiece; the other is connected with the vibrating membrane of a Fathe phonograph. The current required for this telephone is a little greater than for ordinary installations. The phonograph record can be made to reproduce the speech in the usual manner.

Stop Eel Migration.

The Danish government has undertaken to prevent the migration of eels from a portion of the Baltic sea into the outer ocean by means of a barrier of electric light. Fifty electric lamps are to be placed along a submerged cable between the island of Fano and the coast of Fyen. The eels migrate only during the dark hours, and it is believed this wall of light will keep them from passing.

New Insulator.

A new insulating material in electrical work is made by condensing phenol and formaldehyde. It is said to resemble Japanese lacquer.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Wireless weather reports are sent daily from Gibraltar to London.

A fifty-mile telephone cable will soon connect England and Belgium.

The telephone is now used for railroad purposes on 37,000 miles of line.

An electric meter has been invented for measuring the flow of steam in pipes.

The average life of telephone poles is 12 years, and 2,850,000 renewals must take place annually.

An electric fly trap, which two Denver men have invented, requires a 450 volt current to operate it.

At Amarillo, Tex., the public is supplied with water pumped by electric motors from 15 wells which are each 300 feet deep.

A new alarm indicator for firemen switches on an incandescent light at a point on a map corresponding with the place from which the alarm is set.

German railroads are experimenting with an electric locomotive headlight, swivelled so that an engineer can throw the rays wherever he wants them.

It requires 190 years to grow a 30-foot cedar pole for telegraph purposes, but there are other poles which answer all purposes which are grown more quickly.

New News of Yesterday

By E. J. EDWARDS

Great Actor and His Temper

John McCullough's Description of the Magnificent, Awful Rage of Edwin Forrest When His Anger Was Stirred.

In the late spring of 1883 I met John McCullough, one of the great American tragedians of the sixties and the seventies of the last century, at a reception in Washington, given at the house of Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll. McCullough at that time was beginning to show the effects of the insidious disease which two years later caused his death. There was a certain slowness of step, as though the strength that once was in his powerful limbs had gone. But there was no trace of the hesitating speech which later compelled his retirement from the stage.

I knew that McCullough had traveled with Edwin Forrest from 1856 to 1868, and that the latter had hoped to make McCullough his dramatic successor. The two men had been very close to each other, and so I made bold to ask McCullough if he had ever seen during the years that he was with Forrest, America's greatest tragedian until Booth came, any of those violent ebullitions of temper in which, as I had heard, Forrest frequently indulged, raving sometimes like a maniac.

"Forrest was a quick-tempered man," replied McCullough, "and he did burst out sometimes like a maniac, but I personally never beheld him in any of his most violent moments. Still, I once experienced one of his milder outbreaks, and that was sufficient for me. Whew! How that man did rage!"

"It seems that one of the actors of the company had arrived a little late at a rehearsal in which I also was to take part. Forrest turned upon the luckless man and let himself loose to the fullest extent possible. He raged and roared like a lion—a stranger to Forrest's way would have sworn that he was a raving maniac. The actor himself was thoroughly frightened and edged backward so that he might flee the place of safety in case Forrest attacked him."

"Among other things Forrest said to the poor man were some words of

praise of me. He told the shivering man that he ought to study John McCullough for a model. He declared in his rage that I was never tardy, that I was always upon the stage at the appointed time, that he knew I always awaited my cue. And again and again he shouted at the object of his wrath that he must take John McCullough as his model for promptness.

"Well, it so happened that while the rehearsal was in progress it was delayed because I was not on hand to respond to my cue. I don't remember what it was that delayed me, but the cue was given two or three times, and each time there was no response. Then the actor who had aroused Forrest's temper to do its worst ventured to say to Forrest: 'Don't you think I'd better get a new model?' McCullough doesn't answer his cue."

"Just at that moment I appeared. Forrest rolled his great, dark eyes upon me with a ferocity of expression that I had never seen equalled by him when he was acting. He seemed almost to be foaming at the mouth. He roared and used most vituperative language. And through it all he managed to tell me that he had set me up

as a model for promptness and then I had instantly repudiated that praise by my tardiness. I shall never forget the way he roared. It was magnificent, but it was awful.

"After a time the rehearsal proceeded. My one thought was to sneak away from the theater after the performance was over without Forrest seeing me. But I was not able to do so. He sent for me to come to his dressing room, and I went with my knees in a quake. I opened the door and stood before him, expecting this time to receive the Forrest temper in its fullest fury. But he turned a gentle face upon me.

"John," he said, in the mildest, sweetest tones, 'I want you to go out and have supper with me.' And I went. And I never saw Edwin Forrest more charming than he was at that midnight feast.

"Yes," continued McCullough, "Forrest had a great temper; but I learned to control it, he was, like most quick-tempered persons, of a very sensitive and generous disposition. He could not knowingly do a mean thing, although he might give vent to his temper and then forget the explosion a few minutes later."

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Yankee Ahead of His Time

Charles Ingersoll Long Ago Devised Self-Propelled Vehicle and Was Arrested by the Constables of Stamford.

A year or two ago, while upon an automobile ride over a road which parallels the northern boundary of New York state and Connecticut—in fact, being exactly upon the verge of that line—I was shown a little, old-fashioned stone house which stood apart from the other farmhouses in that vicinity—a house almost concealed by a grove of elms and maples. In it was born the first American to discover a means by which vehicles could be self-propelled, and he actually put his discovery into practice.

This man was one of the great captains of industry of the United States, and like many of them he died in the

nineties, if not in real poverty, at least without any considerable possessions. His name was Charles Ingersoll, and it has been estimated that by means of one of his inventions the world has been increased by hundreds of millions of dollars, but, in addition, much of the development which has been so marvelous within the past fifteen or twenty years would have been greatly delayed but for the steam rock drill which his genius gave to the world.

One of Ingersoll's boyhood playmates was Dr. Beverly E. Mead of Greenwich, Conn., now a man nearly ninety years of age.

"When I was a lad of fifteen or sixteen years of age," said Dr. Mead recently, "I often saw Ingersoll at work upon an improvised boiler which he had made himself. One day, as I stood watching him, he said to me:

"I am going to make an engine and boiler and I am going to fix it to father's carriage and you will see me driving that carriage without any horse."

"But it was not until some twenty-five years later that Ingersoll, who had gained in the meantime something of a reputation as an inventor of valuable apparatus, found time to work out his old plan of building a self-propelling vehicle. Then, to a wagon somewhat like a market wagon, although not quite so long, he attached a boiler and an engine, having in the wagon a little coal bin from which he fed the furnace. In this wagon, after some preliminary experimentation upon country roads, he rode into the city of Stamford, Conn., one day, and great was the amazement to behold a man riding about the streets with his wagon under perfect control—for he had a steering apparatus—but not having it pulled by a horse.

"In a little while the constables of the city apprehended him. They had pity on him, thinking that he was a demented man, so that instead of prosecuting him for a breach of the peace, as was first proposed, they dismissed him with a caution and upon his promise not again to appear upon the public streets driving his mysterious vehicle.

"Well, I will do as you say," Ingersoll told them. "I myself think it is best now not to make use of this high-way car—that is what he called it. For the horses see it, and they wonder what makes it move, and as they can't reason the thing out they get frightened." Then, just as he was going away with his car in tow, he added:

"Gentlemen, I want to make a prediction. I want to say to you that some of you will live long enough to see the self-propelled wagon practically supplanting the horse."

Having made this prediction, Mr. Ingersoll turned his attention to other inventions which he had in mind, and at last gave the world the steam rock drill with which his name is now associated permanently and which has proved one of the most valuable aids in developing progress throughout the world.

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Ex-President's Sole Request

Grant Wanted Chauncey I. Filley Made First Assistant Postmaster General, but Garfield Had Promised Place to Another.

"So far as I know, General Grant made only one personal application to President Garfield for the appointment of a friend to political office," said a surviving member of Garfield's cabinet to me, "and the entire incident is one which well illustrates certain phases of General Grant's character.

"One morning, a few days after General Garfield's inauguration as president, an official messenger of the post-office department carried to the postmaster general, Thomas L. James, a card which caused that official to jump from his seat. It was General Grant's card; and a moment or two later the postmaster general, having hurried into the outer room, was showing the ex-president into the postmaster general's private office. There followed a little conversation of a general nature, and then the general told his mission in practically these words:

"I don't want to embarrass you in any way, Mr. Postmaster General. I don't want to make any requests which are going to interfere with any of your plans, so far as appointments under you are concerned. But I have come simply to say to you that if you can see your way clear to accepting Chauncey I. Filley as first assistant postmaster general it would be very gratifying to me. Filley is perfectly competent for the post. You know, I appointed him postmaster at St. Paul, and he was one of the best postmasters the government has ever had. He is a good politician and a strong Republican, and a perfectly honest man."

"In this modest way the man who for eight years possessed the great patronage of president, and who was all that time the foremost American, asked for the appointment of a friend as first assistant postmaster general. And when he had finished he was assured most sincerely by the postmaster general that, so far as he was concerned, it would give him great pleasure were Mr. Filley made his first assistant. But it was a matter for the

president to decide, and the postmaster general said that he would call his carriage and go immediately to the White House and lay the matter before the president. Then he accompanied General Grant to the door of the department, saying, as they parted, that he would send the general immediate word to his hotel of the outcome of the call on the president.

"Half an hour later, when the matter was laid before Garfield, he was visibly greatly embarrassed and pained.

"Why," he said, "you know, Mr. Postmaster General, that I would do anything for General Grant that I possibly could do. You know, with the other members of my cabinet, that I feel especially grateful to General Grant for the services he rendered me in the presidential campaign; you know that I have all along regarded his speech at Warren, O., as one of the whole one of the most effective influences favorable to the Republican party in that entire campaign. I wish from the bottom of my heart that I could act favorably upon the recommendation that General Grant has made; and I wish that all the more so because it has been made with such simple, modest dignity. But it cannot be done. I have already promised that office to another man, and the promise cannot be broken. Will you say this much for me to General Grant? And, furthermore, ask him in my name if there is any other appointment that he would like to have me make."

"When the postmaster general saw General Grant an hour later and told him what the president had said, the general replied—and there was not the slightest trace of disappointment in his voice or his face:

"Dismiss the matter at once. If the president has promised to appoint some one else to that office he is bound to keep his promise."

"If you have any other appointment that you would like to have the president make," suggested the postmaster general.

"No," said the ex-president, thoughtfully, "no, I can think of none."

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Biggest Smelt Is Caught

Largest One Ever Landed in Massachusetts Waters Measures Exactly 15 Inches.

What is perhaps the largest smelt ever landed in Massachusetts waters, in recent years at least, was caught at East Orleans and brought to Boston.

This king of smelts was a perfect specimen, with an overall measurement of exactly fifteen inches and a displacement of eight ounces net. It was a full inch and a quarter longer than a smelt caught in Boston harbor more than a dozen years ago that had held the record heretofore up to this time.

This giant smelt was caught on a pole line by Harold Eldridge, an East Orleans fisherman, in Meeting House Pond, a salt water inlet at the head of Pleasant Bay. King Smelt was evidently on a Sunday pleasure outing with his whole family of veteran smelts at the time, for a goodly number of others, measuring two-thirds the size of this record breaker, were landed before the grandfather of them all was taken from the water. It was with no little skill that the big smelt was taken on a small line, for it fought like a mackerel in plenty of sea room.

Heretofore the record for catching the biggest smelt in Massachusetts waters, so far as known, has been held by a veteran employee of the Globe composing room, who more than a dozen years ago landed a thirteen and five-eighths inch smelt in Burnham's Channel, opposite the L Street baths at City Point.—Boston Globe.

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